

TODAY'S ARTICLE EXPOSING CRIMES OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE WORKERS OF PERU APPEARS ON PAGE TWO

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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POLICE KILL 10 JOBLESS WORKERS

GREEK FURRIERS MARCH IN DEFI TO SCAB SHEET

Police Are Called and 15 Are Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 5.—The latest attack of the employers upon the solid ranks of the striking fur workers appeared in the Greek National Herald yesterday and was met by a spirited demonstration of Greek fur workers in front of the paper's office this morning. As a result of the interference of the police who were summoned by the Herald's owners, 15 workers were arrested and taken to the 30th street police station on a charge of disorderly conduct. Eleven were dismissed, and 4 were held on \$25 each for hearing next Monday.

Nationalist Statement.

The Herald's statement which aroused the Greek fur workers to action stated that families of the Greek workers were suffering and that the union paid no attention to their needs. The paper advised the Greek workers to break away from the union which was a thorough Jewish organization and to form a group of their own and deal with the fur manufacturers direct.

Demonstration.

The Greek workers held a mass meeting yesterday and decided after discussion of this matter to stage a demonstration of protest this morning. Part of the group was left outside of the building while a small committee went inside to request the Herald to publish their resolution drawn up at the mass meeting. It was at this point that the newspaper sent in a call for the police and the workers outside of the building were arrested.

Faith in Union.

The resolution which the Greek workers had drawn up stated their absolute faith in the union and their determination not to break away but to stand solidly with their fellow workers until their demands are won and the union ends the strike.

The Greek National Herald refused to print this resolution and the *Atlanta*, another Greek newspaper, also refused to accept it. It was accepted gladly, however, by *Empros*, a Greek workers' paper, which will publish it in full.

LA FOLLETTE AND WALSH ASSAIL COOLIDGE ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENDING WARD FOOD COMBINE

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 5.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette, speaking under the auspices of the People's Legislative Service before a Carnegie Hall audience declared that the Coolidge administration was guilty of using all the power of government to defend the great trusts and combinations against the rest of the country. After reading a letter sent out from the office of George S. Ward, food trust magnate, to the Betty Brown Baking Company at Port Chester, N. Y., urging the election of Coolidge and the defeat of the late Senator LaFollette, father of the present senator, the speaker declared that thousands of such letters had been sent throughout the country because the food trust heads knew they would be shielded by a continuation of Coolidge.

"The election of Coolidge was worth whatever it cost the bread trust," said LaFollette in his attack on the brazen attempt of the baking trust to extend its tentacles until it secured a monopoly of the food of the nation.

Walsh is Chairman.

The general subject of discussion was, "Shall the Bread of the Nation Be Monopolized?" A preliminary chairman, after a few remarks, introduced the permanent chairman, Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the war labor board and chairman of the federal committee on industrial relations, who is now acting as counsel for and assisting the Passaic strikers in the attempt to force a senatorial

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AIRPLANE SEATING 100 WILL TAKE OR UNLOAD PASSENGERS IN FLIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 5.—The Lawson Aircraft company is building at their plant here what they claim to be the largest airplane in the world.

The machine, which seats 100 people, is of new design and incorporates some revolutionary changes. The principal of these is an arrangement by which the passenger compartment has two tiers of seats, one above the other, on each side, the tiers being at right angles to the central aisle.

Of the ten propellers and engines with which the plane will be fitted, seven will be in regular use and the other three will be a reserve. The machine will have a total weight of 100,000 pounds or 60 tons, these figures giving some conception of its huge proportions. It will be able to take on oil while flying in the air. This will be accomplished by means of secondary planes. Passengers may be unloaded on a flight in the same fashion.

FUR WORKERS KIDNAPPED AND HELD PRISONER

Prison Shop on Country Farm

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 5.—A charge of kidnapping fur workers and holding them in an isolated farm house at Spring Valley, N. Y., is made today by the Furriers' Union against the manufacturing firm of Ratners' Sons, 146 West 25th Street, New York.

Rescue 8 Members.
Attorney for the union, Abraham Goodman of 299 Broadway, states that he is preparing a suit against the firm on this serious charge following the rescue late Friday night of 8 members of the union who had been held as prisoners at the Spring Valley farm house for three weeks.

Heid Prisoner.

According to officials of the union, they were informed a few days ago, by Charles Wasserman of 1336 Rosedale Ave., Bronx, that his father-in-law Benjamin Eisenberg, living at this same address, was being forced against his will to remain in Spring Valley and work for Ratners' Sons in an improvised shop they had established there. Wasserman had telephoned Ratners' to try to get a message to his father-in-law and had been told he was not there but had gone to Pittsburgh.

Held Guards.
On the night of March 31, Eisenberg managed to telephone his son-in-law and begged him to send someone to rescue him. He said he and other workers were surrounded by armed guards carrying guns and were not permitted to leave their place of work. He urged his son-in-law not to come to Spring Valley himself for he would surely be shot. Wasserman asked the union officials to help release his father-in-law.

Prison Shop.
Isadore Shapiro, a member of the Union's Strike Committee, went to Spring Valley Friday and with police officers visited the farm house where Eisenberg was held. They found a shop established in the barn there and 7 other workers, remaining like Eisenberg against their will but afraid to attempt to leave. All 8 accompanied Shapiro and the officers back to the village and returned to New York.

Captive Threatened.
Benjamin Eisenberg states that he was induced to accompany a representative of Ratners' Sons three weeks ago without knowing where he was going but was promised he could return at any time if he did not like the job. When he attempted to return to his home a few days later he was threatened and held captive.

Eisenberg's own affidavit and that of the other workers is being prepared to be presented when suit is filed against the manufacturing firm early next week.

I. W. A. Stages Passaic Strike Ball in New York

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 5.—See the Passaic strikers on the picket line led by A. Weisbord in tableau.

See Hugo Gelfert and Willie Groper draw pictures of "celebrities." Hear the original songs about the Passaic strike as sung by Miss Jean Black and Miss Margaret Larkin who accompany themselves with guitar and ukulele.

You will like to hear Mike Gold and Joe Freeman tell you interesting things, and then of course you like to dance and meet all your friends and eat good things and just have an all around good time.

Get all your friends together and help make this Passaic strike ball the success of the season and at the same time raise money for the relief of the strikers. Remember, Saturday, April 10, at the Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd Ave. Auspices International Workers' Aid.

Brakeman Killed on Job.
SCRANTON, Pa.—William Hall, for 40 years a brakeman on the Lackawanna railroad, who was thrown from a train by sudden application of brakes died from his injuries. Hall was an active member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

PAPAL SOLDIERS WILL GUARD CATHOLIC BREAD FOR CHICAGO HOLY FEED

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROME, April 5.—For the first time in history a detachment of the Vatican Army will visit the United States.

Noble guards from the Vatican will escort the holy sacrament to Chicago for the Eucharistic Congress.

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SEND IN A SUB!

POUNDING EDUCATION INTO CHILDREN



Drawn by William Gropper

"American Schools Get at the Seat of the Trouble."

N. Y. MEETING OF ALL PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

Weinstone and Stachel to Make Report

NEW YORK, April 5.—A conference of all party functionaries of the city, that is all the organizers, secretaries and agitpropdirectors of the shop and street nuclei, all the Section Organizers, Sub-Section Organizers and all members of the Sub-Section Executives, as well as members of the District Executive Committee, members of all district Sub-Committees, agitprop, Negro, women, etc., will be held this coming Sunday, April 11, at 10 a. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Weinstone to Report.

Comrade Weinstone, general secretary of the district will report, on the political work of the district and will treat the following—Campaign for the protection of the Foreign-Born—Passaic Strike and the Furriers' Strike—United Front and the Socialist Party United Labor Ticket and the Coming Elections—and other work.

Comrade Jack Stachel, organization secretary, will report on the present stage of the party reorganization, on the control of the activity of every member and other organization problems. Comrade Katterfeld will report on the plans of THE DAILY WORKER and in general the increase of the sale of party literature.

Discussion.

There will be discussion by the functionaries following the reports. At least 40 comrades will be able to get the floor and express their opinion on the problems of the party. Admission will be to all members of the party even if they are not functionaries, but every one will have to show a membership book at the door.

North Dakota Bankers' Union Uses State for Consolidating Banks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, April 5.—The North Dakota Bankers' Association, which is bitterly opposed to labor organizations, has issued a report to the press boasting of its success in accomplishing 14 bank consolidations in the last year. In addition, it helped to change the location of 11 banks where business had drifted in other directions. Gilbert Semingson, bank examiner, has used the machinery of the state to aid the association.

Cannon Fodder Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—According to a statement by the war department, the expenses of recruiting have been cut in half. The cost of getting an enlistment was \$18.42 during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, compared to \$33.32 in 1914.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDS UNION LABOR BE USED AT PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

The Chicago Federation of Labor demands that all work done in the building and operating of the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition be done by union labor. In its last meeting it adopted a resolution by a vote of 76 to 30 demanding that all work at the exposition be done by organized workers. The resolution calls on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to rally the entire labor movement behind this demand.

Defeat Fitzpatrick-Nockels.

The attempts on the part of the Fitzpatrick-Eduard Nockels machine in the Chicago Federation of Labor to defeat this resolution met with a dismal failure. All that the machine could muster against the resolution was 30 votes.

When the committee reported on the resolution it declared "that while the committee is in favor of the sentiment expressed in the resolution, it does not think that the Chicago Federation of Labor should act on this resolution" and that an all Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 2)

START PETITION DRIVE AGAINST ANTI-ALIEN LAW

Plan to Get 1,000,000 Signatures

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 5.—A mass demonstration against the Aswell, Johnson, and all other anti-alien bills now pending in congress has been arranged by the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers for Friday, April 16, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Petition Drive.

This meeting will begin the petition drive for 1,000,000 signatures demanding in the interests of the entire American working class the defeat of all discriminatory measures against foreign-born workers. Plans are being laid to send a workers' delegation to Washington to present these petitions to congress.

Drive Starts April 16.

The workers of New York must show their solidarity and their opposition to all blacklisting and strike-breaking bills by attending the meeting en masse. Start the drive for signatures with a successful demonstration on April 16.

Funds are needed to carry on the campaign. All workers' organizations are urged to contribute immediately. Address all communications to the headquarters of the council at 127 University Place, New York City.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

ONTARIO LABOR PARTY VOTES TWO TO ONE NOT TO EXPEL THE COMMUNISTS FROM CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Ont., April 5.—The Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party meeting in convention here voted two to one not to expel members of the Communist Party. The vote was 116 to 56.

Immediately the hall filled with the strains of "The International." It was a decisive defeat for the reactionaries. According to the constitution of the Ontario section of the Labor Party, the matter cannot be raised again for three years.

The vote was on a resolution submitted by the London branch of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen that was, on previous occasion, expelled Communists from its ranks. The disbarment resolution was based on "Too much of the time of past conventions has been taken up with useless discussion between Communists and non-Communists."

McDonald Speaks.

The debarring resolution was turned in a majority report of the resolution committee. Loud protests arose from the right wing when J. A. MacDonald, president of the Canadian Labor Party, rose to submit a minority report. The chairman, A. E. Smith of Toronto, silenced the reactionaries and gave MacDonald ten minutes in which to report.

Scott Nearing, who visited the convention, was given a five minute ovation and spoke to the delegates on the conditions of the Western Canadian farmer. The two labor members of parliament, J. S. Woodsworth and J. P. Heaps, are expected to address the convention tomorrow.

30 WOUNDED IN ATTACKS BY THE POLISH TERROR

Thousands Gather at Impressive Burial

By J. PRYSTUPA.

Communist Deputy, Polish Sejm.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, April 5.—Great delegations of workers streamed into Stryj, Galicia, from all parts of the Dombovra basin and Polish-occupied Western Ukraine to attend the funeral of ten unemployed workers who were shot down during a police attack on a demonstration of unemployed workers two days ago.

30 Jobless in Poland.

Thirty jobless Polish workers lay in Stryj hospitals with wounds received during the vicious gendarmerie attack on their peaceful meeting.

Police charged the procession and fired without warning into the crowd.

Five thousand workers from all portions of Poland occupied Ukraine, in which Stryj is situated, massed behind the ten caskets in an impressive parade to the funeral grounds.

The Communist deputies, Paszuk and Sochacki, spoke to the assembly.

Mass Arrests of Workers.

Mass arrests of unemployed workers who take the privilege of demonstrating continues throughout Poland.

All together 528 unemployed workers have been arrested in the past few weeks. One hundred and fifty workers have been wounded as the result of police attacks. Martial law is proclaimed. All trade unions are outlawed.

The unemployed workers of Poland are appealing to the workers of the world to protest against the terrorism being waged against them by White Poland and are asking relief for the suffering victims.

Rotor Ship to New York.

KIEL, Germany, April 5.—The Baden Baden, the famous rotor ship designed by Anton Flettner, sailed from this port last night for New York. This is the longest voyage it has yet undertaken and will exhaustively test its commercial possibilities.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub-

PERU WORKERS PLAN TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE

Protest Conscription of Peruvian Labor

Today's story from Lima, smuggled thru the Peruvian censorship by the correspondent of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, confirm preceding stories and reveals that the struggle against the infamous Wall Street-inspired law No. 4113 is taking an even more acute form in Lima than it took in Arequipa. Leaders of the printing trades' unions are already in prison. Organized labor in the Peruvian capital is mobilizing for a general strike, as President Augusto Leguia moves to carry out his secret agreement with American imperialism for the enslavement of the Peruvian workers. Law No. 4113 provides for the conscription of all Peruvian workers to labor 12 days each year for the state—which means for the American contractors.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, charges that news of the present crisis in Peru is being deliberately suppressed by the same agencies that have been sending out reams of fake stories regarding Mexico, as exemplified in the Magdalena Bay hoax.

News Agencies Suppress Stories. "Not unconnected with this negligence on the part of the United States news agencies," he said, "is the fact that the United States government itself is involved, as testified by the close relations between the tyrant, Leguia, and the American minister at Lima.

"The road-building conscription law," he continued, "is designed to furnish the cheapest of cheap colonial labor (that is, gratis labor) to the American-controlled Foundation company, which has a \$50,000,000 construction contract with the Peruvian government. President Leguia is a stockholder of the company."

American Workers Eight Imperialists.

"That the Peruvian workers are determined to fight not only against Leguia, not only against the Foundation company, not only against the United States minister at Lima, but against the whole system of American imperialist domination that is enveloping their country, is seen by the fact that they have organized a Peruvian section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. Anti-imperialist forces throughout the western hemisphere will take up their present struggle. The exposure of United States imperialist methods in Latin-America is now complete."

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LIMA, Peru, April 5.—Whether or not this capital will be the scene of a general strike against imperialism and a tyrannical government in the pay of imperialism will be determined tomorrow.

Following distribution of the manifesto of the printing trades workers which protested against the government placards giving the inhabitants of the city 45 days to register for conscription under law No. 4113, the president and general secretary of the Federation of Printing Trades were dragged before the minister of government and police. These workers, Amador Larrea and Toribio Sierra, received a prolonged tongue-lashing from the minister. When they turned to go they were immediately placed under arrest. It is now known that they have been sent to the prison of the Island of San Lorenzo.

Impression Printing Trades Leaders. As soon as it became known that their leaders were being held as prisoners the members of the Federation of Printing Trades went on strike to force their release. In one day's time every newspaper plant in Lima was tied up. Job printing plants, large and small, were also paralyzed.

Meantime others have been arrested, notably Manuel Partan of the printing trades organization.

The next step on the part of the workers will probably be a general strike of all organized workers throughout the city. The matter is to be brought before the executive committee of the Lima Federation of Labor tomorrow.

American Marines May Be Used.

What Leguia's answer to a general strike would be is problematical. If past activities are any indication, he will be prepared to resort to the most cruel measures. Backed by American imperialism, and with the profits of his traitorous bargain with the Foundation company still to be realized, he will not hesitate to imprison workers by the hundreds, or even by the thousands.

Luciano Castillo, general secretary of the newly-formed Peruvian section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, is appealing for the aid of all other nation sections of the league.

Spanish Planes Off for Manila Flight

MADRID, April 5.—Three Spanish "Sequoia-planes" hopped off at 8:15 this morning in the Spanish government's Madrid-to-Manila flight. The aviators expected to reach Algiers, the first stopping place, before nightfall.

"LOVE-FEAST" OF CHICAGO UNION OFFICIALS WITH OPEN SHOP TOOLS STAGED TO MASS OF EMPTY CHAIRS

The much advertised love feast of Chicago labor union officials and the union-smashing Robert E. Crowe-Charles V. Barrett faction in the open shop republican party, which was to have jammed the Ashland Auditorium, proved a hopeless fizzle.

The all of the trade union officials centered around the Chicago Wage Earners' League and a vast array of politicians presented themselves, they spoke to a hall jammed with empty chairs. All that the publicity in the capitalist newspapers was able to get to come to this meeting was but 200 of the union officials.

Arrange Second "Rally."

When the arrangements committee of which Michael J. Kelly, head of the Meat Cutters' Union, was the head saw that this "love feast" was a hopeless fizzle so far as getting the membership of organized labor to jam the hall and which they had promised the candidates of State's Attorney Crowe's faction to do, they immediately decided to hold another meeting in the Ashland Auditorium on Thursday evening. At this meeting the "love feast" will be staged for the benefit of the "rank and file."

Urge Support of Union Smasher.

Posters urging voters of Chicago to cast their votes in the April 13 primaries for Joseph A. Savage, one of Crowe's assistants in the persecution of organized workers in Cook county, were hung about the stage.

The first speaker that was introduced to this "mass" meeting of 200 was Charles V. Barrett, candidate for the board of review. Barrett in his talk declared that it "makes no difference whether you are a republican or a democrat in Chicago politics." He then went on to show he was a "regular fellow," urging the labor "leaders" present to work diligently for his election. Barrett made no promises to them. Barrett has been and still is a foe of labor.

Union Foe Loved By Fakers.

Kelly then introduced Joe Savage, declaring this is "a candidate whom we all know and we all love and respect." After this tool of the open-shop interests had spent some time boasting himself and scratching the backs of the reactionaries in the labor movement, he declared that he, too, was a member of a union and still carried a card.

Thompson Assails World Court.

Former Mayor William Hale Thompson spent his time attacking Deneen and still carried a card.

Labor Demands Union Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

Philadelphia was concerned "the initiative should come from Philadelphia."

A motion was made by one of the machine to concur in the committee report.

A widespread protest arose from many of the members of the Chicago Federation of Labor against this stand of the resolutions committee. A number of speakers took the floor pointing out the need for Chicago to act in this situation and to call on the American Federation of Labor to aid the Philadelphia unions.

Resolution of National Significance.

Delegate Arne Swabeck, one of the three that proposed the resolution, took the floor and pointed out that this resolution was not just a Philadelphia matter but one of national significance and that it called on the American Federation of Labor to rally the entire labor movement to a fight against the use of non-union labor in the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition and for the use of union labor.

An amendment that the Chicago Federation of Labor endorse the resolution was made. A delegate from one of the locals known for his political aspirations and his servility to the machine then made an amendment to the amendment that the matter be referred to the executive committee in an attempt to dodge a vote on the vital issue involved.

Fitzpatrick then declared that "it was not the business of the Chicago Federation of Labor to dictate what should be done to the rest of the world."

On the first vote which fell on the amendment to the amendment, which would have sent the resolution to the grave yard, defeat came by a vote of 58 to 54.

Vote Is 76 to 30.

When the amendment to endorse the resolution and call on the American Federation of Labor for action in this matter was put to a vote the proposal was carried by a vote of 76 to 30.

This was a tremendous victory for the real union elements in the Chicago Federation of Labor and a defeat for those elements that would make of the Chicago federation nothing more than a rubber stamp.

The resolution, which was adopted despite the opposition of the Fitzpatrick and Nockels machine, follows: "Whereas, there will be held in the city of Philadelphia, beginning June 1 and ending September 1, the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth year of American independence, and

"Whereas, it is befitting the splendid role played by the city and rural workers in the revolutionary war against British enslavement and in the civil war against chattel slavery that organized labor should take its place in

BOMB PERIL IN PEKING ALARMS FOREIGN AGENTS

Chang Tso Lin Planes Shower City

(Continued from Page 1)

in their objective which was to destroy the barracks of the national army. They struck near the American and the catholic missions, north of the former emperor's palace, the Temple of Heaven, and close to the south entrance of the winter palace. They landed dangerously close to the residences of Americans.

Why They Are Seditious.

The imperialist ministraries to China have sent representatives to ask the attacking force to use better judgment in dropping bombs on the city. So long as they hit only the strictly Chinese parts of Peking, especially the poor working class districts, these political agents of European, American, and Japanese imperialism care nothing. Only when their own hides are endangered do they stir themselves.

Up Against It.

In this particular situation they are faced with a peculiar problem. These representatives hope for the success of the assaulting armies but naturally as the capital is still under the military control of the nationalists, they dare not voice this wish. As Peking can be captured only by a siege and assault, their legions run the greatest risk of being destroyed and they themselves run grave danger of being killed in the general fighting.

He then declared we "leaders know what the issues are and what these men are going to do for us. What we must do is get the rank and file here so that we can get them actively working for these candidates."

"How many leaders come in contact with the membership? Not one-tenth. These men came here to talk, not to a bunch of labor leaders, but to our membership.

"We must tell what these fellows are going to do for us to the tollers and not to the white-collared fellows that are represented here." With this the meeting broke up.

White Russian Advance Guard.

Of significance to the Soviet Union is the fact that a brigade of white Russians, mercenaries of the worst type and bitter enemies of the Workers' Republic, forms the advance guard of General Li Ching-lin's army in its advance upon the city. These representatives have notified the foreign legations that it is his purpose to drive out the Soviet ambassador and tear down the Red Flag over the embassy. The white Russians lowered the Soviet flag at Tientsin and expelled the Soviet consul there when that city was captured.

Foreign residents here have formed a defense corps of armed men which is patrolling the streets of the legation section night and day. Wealthy Chinese continue to seek shelter with their foreign exploiters.

Large Defense Force.

Over a hundred thousand kumtun soldiers compose the defense armada. Of these 50,000 are finely drilled and thoroughly equipped, constituting probably the best force of their numbers in the whole country. These troops are disposed in a semi-circle about the city. The railroad from Peking to Kalgan, which forms the avenue of escape in case a retreat is necessary, is strongly guarded and there is a constant streaming back and forth of men and munitions.

It is reported officially that some of the allied troops have begun a withdrawal to Tientsin. It is known that there are serious differences of opinion among their commanders because of the conflicting ambitions for supreme power.

Fitzpatrick cannot remain silent.

He cannot say that he has no attitude on the league. The agony of the men and women of labor third-degree and thrown into foul cells by Crowe's uniformed thugs demands that he speak clearly.

It is impossible now not to take a stand for or against State's Attorney Crowe who used the whole power of his office in an effort, at various times, to crush the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Metal Polishers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, the Flat Janitors' Union and the Barbers' Union, when these labor organizations were in the severest struggles with their enemies—the employers.

Charles F. Wills, Fitzpatrick's business manager of the Federation News, says, "We have decided to let by-gones be by-gones."

Does John Fitzpatrick subscribe to that?

Does John Fitzpatrick think that it is possible now to cooperate in the present political campaign with State's Attorney Crowe, whom he charged, in 1924, with serving the interests of that element of employers who seek the disruption of the trade union movement?"

John Fitzpatrick's silence is support of the Crowe-Brett-Brennan bi-partisan labor-crushing political regime in Cook County.

John Fitzpatrick Cannot Be Silent Without Aiding Enemies of the Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

JOHN FITZPATRICK, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, says he has no attitude on the alliance of the so-called Cook County Wage Earners' League, composed of a few union labor officials, with the admittedly strike-breaking crew of demo-republican political adventurers flying the Crowe-Barrett-Brennan pirate flag in next week's primary elections.

Fitzpatrick was not always so deeply at sea in his attitude toward the anti-labor county prosecutor, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, who has turned his office completely over to the "open shop" interests in their war on the workers' organizations.

No one has been so brazen as to argue that Crowe has changed. Crowe's color is as much fast black as ever. Then Fitzpatrick must have changed, if he is now undecided, as he says in his attitude toward Crowe.

It was during the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in March, 1924, that John Fitzpatrick wrote to State's Attorney Crowe a letter in part as follows:

"We have much evidence that proves your desire to serve the interests of that element of employers who seek the disruption of the trade union movement. We had hoped, however, that you would have some regard for womanhood and that there was some limit at which you would stop in your desire to serve the interests of unfair employers.

"To permit your office to be used in persecuting young girls and women who are in a contest to improve their working conditions, to suffer the indignity of unwarranted arrest, brutal handling by your officers, and confinement in police stations in company with unfortunate women, is surely beyond the limitation of anything that might be considered decent."

But John Fitzpatrick might now explain if it is not more indecent for him to give his passive support to State's Attorney Crowe whom he has so bitterly denounced. Crowe is at least open and above board in blatantly proclaiming his allegiance to the union-smashing employers. Fitzpatrick must explain why he is not now just as openly proclaiming the position of the workers as he set it down himself in his letter attacking Crowe two years ago.

It is not enough for John Fitzpatrick to say that he has no position regarding the Cook County Wage Earners' League, which is the cat's paw of the Crowe-Barrett-Brennan bi-partisan political machine.

The political endorsements of the Chicago Federation of Labor are paraded along with those of the league.

Charles F. Wills, the business manager of The Federation News, the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is one of the most energetic organizers of the league, that has become the dupe of the republican bosses, Crowe and Barrett, and of the democratic boss, Brennan.

Fitzpatrick cannot remain silent. He cannot say that he has no attitude on the league. The agony of the men and women of labor third-degree and thrown into foul cells by Crowe's uniformed thugs demands that he speak clearly.

It is impossible now not to take a stand for or against State's Attorney Crowe who used the whole power of his office in an effort, at various times, to crush the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Metal Polishers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, the Flat Janitors' Union and the Barbers' Union, when these labor organizations were in the severest struggles with their enemies—the employers.

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FRENCH SHELL BEDOUINS IN BRITISH SYRIA

International Complications May Follow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERUSALEM, April 5.—International complications may result from the French action in shelling a Bedouin encampment in the British zone.

The French forces encountered the Druses along the Palestine border and a battle followed. French officers explain that they believed Druse rebels were hiding with the Bedouins and they bombarded the Bedouin encampment, killing one woman and wounding several others.

It is expected that a protest will be lodged with the French government.

* * *

Battle British Mercenaries.

BAGDAD, Iraq, April 5.—A battle has occurred between native troops guarding the frontier where it adjoins that of Syria and several thousand Syrian and Arabian tribesmen. The Iraqi forces were aided by British armored cars and airplanes, which prevented their total rout.

Native feeling in Syria is rising against both the British and the French and would probably welcome a Turkish army. The loyalty of the Iraqi troops is retained only because of the large subsidy which the British grant Sultan ibn Saud, their ruler.

* * *

French Battle Druses.

BEIRUT, Syria, April 5.—French troops are engaged in a general offensive against the rebel Djebel Druse tribesmen.

Heavy artillery and aircraft have been used in the vicinity of Mejdel Shams and troops are endeavoring to dislodge the Druses from the villages they hold in South Lebanon. The battle is still progressing.

* * *

Plan General Offensive.

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 5.—Preparations for a general offensive against the Druses is evident on every hand. There are rumors here that the mountain wilderness, the native home of the rebels, will be the objective of the expedition. It is expected that

THIS PAGE

is Devoted to the Activity and Interests
of the

Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

The T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose Is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions Into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

THE STEEL TRUST PROFITS GO UP
\$12,000,000; WAGES AT STANDSTILL

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

How steel trust employees were gyped out of their share of the increased prosperity of 1925 is revealed in the annual report of Gary's industrial increased prosperity of 1925 is revealed in the annual report of Gary's industrial produced as they received in 1924 the average annual pay would have been \$1,953. But this is \$125 more than they actually received. Profits however went up \$12,000,000.

The 249,833 employees of the United States Steel corporation produced in 1925 goods which the trust sold for \$928,150,726. This figure does not include a large amount of intercompany business which raises the gross business of the corporation to \$1,406,605,000. For their work the employees received \$465,740,355 in wages. In 1924, the 246,752 workers turned out products which sold for \$42,969,442 and received \$442,458,577 in wages. Thus the receipts of the corporation for the workers' products increased \$85,181,284 or 10 per cent, while the wages paid for the actual work increased only \$14,281,778, just over 3 per cent. The increase in corporation receipts was six times the increase in wages.

The increase over 1924 in the company's receipts per worker was nine times the increase in the average wage paid the individual worker for the work. The company's gross all-s per worker increased from \$3,412 in 1924 to \$3,716 in 1925 or \$304. The average wage increased from \$1,794 to \$1,828, only \$34.

Table of Wages and Profits.

The table shows for the years since 1914 the average daily wage paid by United States Steel, the average yearly wage, the value produced per employee and the owners' profit per employee:

Steel	Sales	Profit	Trust	Daily	Yearly	per	Exp.	Wage	Work.	Work.
1914	\$2.97	\$905	\$2,122	\$100						
1915	3.29	925	2,546	7.1						
1916	3.86	1,041	3,378	1,311						
1917	4.16	1,295	4,500	1,102						
1918	5.88	1,695	4,794	596						
1919	6.17	1,900	4,860	570						
1920	7.00	2,173	4,562	537						
1921	5.73	1,736	3,419	483						
1922	4.91	1,501	3,258	474						
1923	5.73	1,800	3,806	639						
1924	5.74	1,794	3,412	621						
1925	5.77	1,925	3,716	663						

Last year's steel trust profit gives the holders of common stock a return of \$12.86 a share. As the average stockholder owns 56% shares this means an average return of \$727 to people who contributed no work whatsoever to carrying on the industry. A year ago the average return to stockholders was \$666. The big financiers get a much larger chunk than the average stockholder. George F. Baker with his 58,650 shares gets over \$750,000 of last year's profit compared with about \$690,000 he got in 1924. Pres. Coolidge's 50 shares bring him \$648 for doing nothing. This is more than the average worker in the corporation gets in wages for 4 months' work. Chief Justice Taft is also a stockholder. So was the late Pres. Wilson.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of United States Steel. Since 1901 it has rolled up profits totaling \$3,682,886,191 of which \$2,171,000,000 was available for dividends. It has paid cash dividends totaling \$1,279,853,785. Common dividends have amounted to \$631,544,001 which is sheer velvet as practically all the common stock at the beginning was water. The corporation has put value behind this worthless stock by reinvesting over a billion dollars out of excess profits in the industry.

'Cautious Cal' Welcomes
Reactionary Laborites

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis have received the London Daily Mail's special party of eight anti-radical trade unionists who have been sent to America to report on the close and friendly relations between American employers and employees, and on the high wages paid to American labor.

Failing to secure any notable publicity in Washington for their views, the party was taken by Daily Mail correspondents to the National Press Club to meet newspaper men.

In their first statement, made at American Federation of Labor headquarters, they announced that they were opposed to the "bolsheviks" in the British labor movement who "preach class hatred."

Weavers Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 5.—Sixteen non-union weavers at Stafford mill No. 1, Fall River, Mass., are striking for three cents per cut wage increase. They operate 24 looms at 24 cents per cut. The plant has been operating only a few weeks since its two-year shut-down.

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at

7 Thatford Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON & MAINE
ROAD SHOPMEN
FIGHT BOSSSESFive Workers Demand
Their Jobs Back

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—The strike of the five suspended Billerica shopmen on the Boston and Maine railroad goes on for re-instatement. The Boston and Maine railroad fired five shopmen because they dared to go to the United States department of labor commissioner and present the grievances of the workers in the Billerica shop for adjustment.

The superintendent of the shop fired the five and when the workers called a meeting to discuss the grievances, the bosses told each of the workers that if any of them went to the meeting to discuss the grievances they would lose their jobs.

Fire Workers.

Those that spoke at the meeting declared that they were sure they would be fired for criticizing conditions in the shops. The workers in the shop were bitter over the way in which the bosses cheated them on the piece-work. The men point out that the company underpaid the piece-workers and that company had failed to live up to promises it had made to workers.

The workers further point out that the company has been firing workers that have worked in the shops for three to four years because they were not able to stand the pace in the piece-work departments.

The excuse the company gave for firing the men was that they had "misrepresented" their case before the labor board. In the same statement the officials announced that they were willing to meet the five workers, allowing each worker a representative to present their case.

Demand Hearing.

The strikers immediately sent a letter to James H. Hustis, president of the road, telling him that they were willing to appear before him or any impartial committee and present their case. They also insisted on being able to pick whoever they wanted to represent them at the investigation and also demanded the presence of the United States department of labor commissioners at the hearing.

The management set date for a hearing and when the department of labor commissioners and the workers arrived at the agreed place the bosses refused to allow the department of labor commissioners to enter. The workers left the place in a body, as each had made the agreement that they would defend each other. A letter was sent by the workers to the road head asking for a hearing according to the statement made by the official and insisted they would not attend any hearings unless the department of labor officials were allowed to listen.

Open-Shop Plant.

The explosion occurred at the Woodward Iron company plant 10 miles west of Birmingham. Heated full blast, the furnace blew up before the time for the cooling process to begin. Two other workers had been killed in a similar explosion at the company's No. 1 furnace two weeks previous. "All steel and iron plants in and around Birmingham are operated as non-union plants," says the bureau, "and for years the owners have bitterly resisted all efforts to unionize their employees. They force their workers to pull 10 and 12 hours a day and flagrantly ignore the most urgently necessary safety measures."

"We are informed by the Alabama State Federation of Labor that 18 of the victims at the Woodward plant were laborers, who received from \$10 to \$15 cents an hour for a 10-hour day; four were millwrights, who get an average of 60 cents an hour. When the inevitable catastrophe occurs what becomes of the dependents of the victims?" The most the workers' widows may expect to receive is 30 per cent of the husband's average weekly earnings, provided, however, that this award does not exceed \$12 a week.

The period of payment is limited to 300 weeks. Only \$10 is awarded to survivors.

21 Workers Victims of
Bosses' Greed

NEW YORK, April 5.—"Killing of 21 men in a blast furnace explosion in Alabama is a crime against the workers," declares the workers' health bureau. "It is a crime which must be charged against both the industrial profiteers and the authorities in that state. Four hundred tons of molten iron bursting from an 80-foot ore-melter, pouring over its victims, burned them to death. Four days after this terrible disaster occurred—no move had been made by any government agency to investigate its cause or recommend methods for preventing similar outrages."

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220 Lose Lives Annually.

"Annually 2200 workers in the metal industry are killed in the United States. In 1920, 1921 and 1922 a total of 661 deaths were caused by industrial accidents in Alabama. In 1922 an explosion killed 91 coal miners in Dolomite Mine No. 3, owned by the Woodward Iron company. The Dolomite is a gaseous bituminous mine. In 1924 two miners were killed by a dynamite explosion in the same mine and one man was electrocuted.

"Unorganized workers are helpless victims of an industrial system which first exploits their labor, forces them to work under conditions which end in disaster and death, and then leaves their widows and children a humiliating pittance with which to hold body and soul together. Only thru the strength of trade union organization can workers defend themselves against intolerable working conditions. Catastrophes like those in Alabama call for immediate organization of all unorganized workers into trade unions and a determined campaign to wipe out all preventable accidents and occupational hazards."

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

LABORERS AND
PAINTERS' STRIKE
IN FIFTH WEEKBuilding Trades Work-
ers Aid Strikers

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The strike of the painters and laborers, which began on March 1, is in full swing. Only the small contractors have signed up, but the big employers are determined not to give in. Almost daily the open shippers issue statements declaring that the wages they are paying are far above the average and that if wages are raised it will mean an intolerable increase in the cost of building operations. They even go so far as to threaten that if the workers persist in their demands, it will mean a slow-down in building operations in Cleveland.

Undaunted, the painters and laborers continue their strike. There is no outlook at present of the big contractors yielding. The season has been a poor one for the building trades and the open shippers are taking advantage of it. Day by day there are frequent advertisements for "union painters and building laborers." The open shippers intend to break the strike if they can.

A situation of this kind should not be allowed to continue in Cleveland. The building trades are well organized in this city and yet they have not been able to force the contractors to terms.

The district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 6, has issued a statement on the strike, and states that "all the organized workers employed on the jobs where the painters and laborers are now striking must declare sympathetic strike. Every man out! That will bring the bosses immediately to terms."

The statement which is illustrated and is being distributed in shop bulletin form to the strikers and the building trade workers that are still at work, reads as follows:

"Fellow Workers:

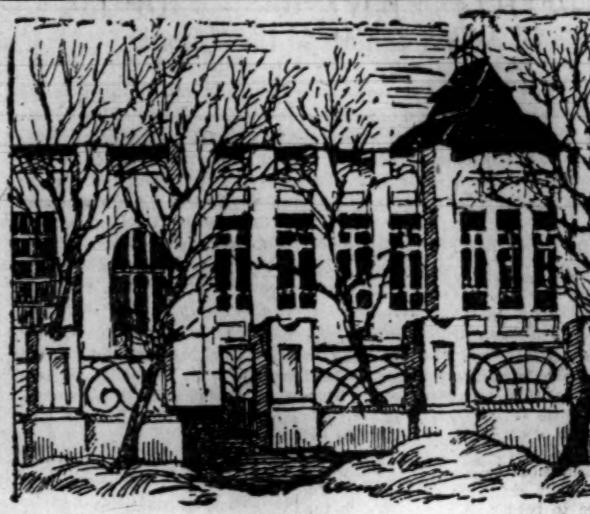
"For more than four weeks the painters and building laborers in the city of Cleveland have been on strike.

"The strikers are firm in their determination to win. The painters have put up fair demands: a five-day week and \$1.37½ per hour. It is needless to state that the painters are engaged in a trade that is very harmful to their health. This is of little consequence to the building contractors. As long as they can make profit, the health and well-being of the workers does not bother them.

"The five-day week is a just demand of the painters. It would make their work a 40-hour week. That should be the demand of all workers in industry today. The painters are taking the lead.

"The building laborers are demanding an increase from 87½ cents to \$1 an hour. The building contractors declare that the wage is too high, and is far above what is being paid in other cities. The Cleveland contractors never tell the bricklayers of this city that they are not getting the wage paid bricklayers in New York. The laborers cannot work more than 200 days a year. That means a wage of about at most \$1,600 a year. Government statistics demonstrate that the workers require at least \$2,200 a year to maintain themselves and their families in decency. The laborers are determined that the American

For the Health of the Workers



THE Saratov state department of health in collaboration with the Saratov University opened March 19 an institute of Occupational Diseases. The health of the Russian workers will be preserved by the research work of this institute, and by actual aid. There are 20 beds for the sick, a laboratory, a clinic, dispensary and an experimental department. The Saratov University will also use the institute for social hygiene work.

About 15,000 gold roubles (\$7,500) have been spent for renovating and equipping the building of the institute shown above.

OPEN SHOPPERS
OPPOSE PROFIT-
SHARING SCHEMERock-Bottom Wages Are
Enough Says Boss

By CARL HAESSLER,

Federated Press.

Profit sharing in industry gives the worker distorted economic ideas and destroys his enthusiasm for hard work, states a communication circulating in Chicago employer circles. It is issued by the National Association of Manufacturers, the nationwide open-shop relations committee. Wheeler is vice-president of Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., makers of writing paper in Pittsfield, Mass. Another member of the committee is W. M. Wood or Decatur, Ill.

Use as Club Over Workers

"The initiation of a profit-sharing plan can only spring from a desire to enlist a sustained loyalty on the part of employees," writes Wheeler in opening his attack on the scheme, from which great things were expected immediately after the war in the way of keeping labor quiet and contented.

"The fight of the painters and laborers is their fight.

"The painters and laborers must succeed in their fight, otherwise it will be an obstacle to the demands put up by the workers in other trades to bring up their conditions to a decent level."

"The building trades are the best organized and can best carry on the fight. But they must be aided in order to ensure victory."

"What must the organized workers of Cleveland do? They must lend all support to the striking painters and laborers. More than that."

"All the organized workers employed on the jobs

The Left Wing Fight in Four Countries

(International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 4 (By Mail).—The fourteenth session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Geschke, who informed the delegates that 300 telegrams of greeting had arrived and who read the telegrams of greetings from the Bashkirian women's congress, which assured the enlarged executive of the solidarity of the women of the east.

A Polish comrade then spoke in the trade union discussion: "The acid test of the maturity of a party is its attitude to the trade union question. The Polish party has in this connection committed two sorts of errors. Before the fifth congress it strived to obtain unity at any price, even at the price of losing its own identity as a party. After the fifth congress there came the ultra-left error, which is expressed thru a concentration upon the agitation alone. The present situation of Poland is particularly favorable for the establishment of unity."

"The offensive of capitalism, the catastrophic unemployment and the deterioration of the situation of the workers have all a strongly revolutionary effect. The movement is not so strong amongst those workers who are still at work, but here also left-wing tendencies are beginning to make themselves apparent.

"The dissatisfaction of the workers, the railwaymen, the miners, the chemical workers, etc., is growing with the coalition policy of the right wing leaders. The one-time nationalist feelings of the Polish workers are becoming ever weaker, and this is expressed also in the great interest which is being manifested in the sending of workers' delegations to Soviet Russia.

"Inside the left wing opposition there is a tendency to split away from the main body and to establish independent unions. We must naturally fight this tendency energetically. If, however, despite our efforts, such unions are formed, then we must work within them and win them over to our cause. Even in the nationalist trade unions, there is a tendency towards the formation of a left opposition. It is the task of the party to unite these unions once again with the class war unions thru good work inside them. In this connection we have already had some success. For instance, last summer in the strike of the metal workers and recently in the strike of the tramway men. We must, however, not content ourselves with such erratic successes."

THE speaker then pointed to the growth of the fascist movement, which was particularly strong in the Domabrovo mining district, where the fascists had won several thousand workers. We must destroy the fascist organizations from within.

The speaker closed by stressing the importance of the Communist fractions, which must carry out the daily tasks of the Communist Party in the trade unions.

The Tasks of the Youth.

SCHUELLER (Young Communist International): "The organization of the young workers into trade unions is particularly important for the struggle to establish trade union unity. The young workers are unfortunately today very badly organized. They are utilized to force down the wages of adult workers, to force adult workers out of the shops, as strike breakers, etc.

"In this respect the report of the national wages board upon the wage question of the English railwaymen is characteristic. According to this report the adult workers will retain their old wage scales. The youth, however, who become adults after February 1, will receive considerably lower wages for the same work. Naturally, the employers will utilize this against the adults. During the strike of the shipyard workers at Vickers the young workers built a whole ship by themselves and thus seriously damaged the movement.

"There is considerable resistance amongst the adults to the organization of young workers in trade unions. This opposition is partly due to indifference towards the youth and partly reformist attitude, according to which the youth under 16 years have no place in the trade unions and may not take part in strikes, they being only there to learn.

"We must naturally fight energetically against such an attitude and carry on a broad campaign to draw the youth into the trade unions. In order to do this, however, we must see to it that the trade unions offer some attraction to the youth. This must be done by compelling the trade unions to occupy themselves with wage questions, insurance and other daily questions concerning the young workers.

"The winning of the youth as allies is a very important task of the revolutionary minorities. We must do more than we have previously done to build up Communist youth fractions in the shops. The importance of these fractions has been very much underestimated. The questions of the youth will be very important in the coming struggles of the British miners and engineers. The danger exists that the youth will be once again used for strike-breaking purposes. We hope that the enlarged executive of the Communist International will demand that all parties carry out the im-

Communists in the Unions

The work of Communists in the trade unions involves the performance of the most simple and menial trade union tasks. A Communist is in the forefront of every struggle, no matter how small, of the workers. He has implicit faith in the workers and their power. He gains the confidence of his fellow-workers by constant duty and vigilance. A Communist is ever militant, never neglecting to preach the doctrines of the class-struggle, never forgetting that the mission of the workers is the overthrow of capitalism; yet he does not sit in an ivory tower, he is always among the workers, rubbing elbows with them, pointing the way to struggle and working-class power. He fights the false leaders of the workers not by stepping aside and crying treachery, but by staying within the economic organizations of the workers, exposing the reformist leaders and setting in motion a movement of the workers that ends in the substitution of a militant and class-conscious leadership.

task of drawing the youth into the trade unions."

Report of the English Commission.

COMRADE BRAUN (Germany) made the report in the name of the English commission: Referring to the situation in Great Britain the commission was completely in agreement with the analysis of Zinoviev; for this reason the speaker would not repeat the analysis.

The chief causes for the revolutionizing of the British working class were the offensive of capitalism, the lessons of the MacDonald government and the influence of the Soviet Union. The symptoms of this revolutionization are: The growth of a socialist ideology where formerly only a trade union ideology existed, the great left wing movements in the reformist trade unions, the leftward tendency inside the official trade union leadership, the resolutions at Scarborough against imperialism and for the shop councils, the beginnings of a left wing in the labor party, the great unemployed movement, the campaign for the release of the imprisoned Communist leaders, during the course of which a petition with 300,000 signatures was laid before parliament, the formation of committees of action, the formation of the industrial alliance, and the movement in the independent labor party for co-operation with the Communists.

C. P. of Britain Small But Powerful.

ALTHO the Communist Party of Great Britain had only 6,500 members and the British working class no revolutionary traditions since the days of Chartism, the Communist Party had nevertheless pursued a correct policy and achieved great success.

The reasons for this success apart from the correct political line of the party are: There are no fractional struggles inside the party, the party conducts better trade union work than any other section of the Comintern, the personal and political influence of the party members in the trade unions has grown very considerably.

With the assistance of various organizations external to the party the latter had succeeded in getting into touch with the masses. The good struggle for affiliation with the labor party—in which connection it is interesting to note that Newbold and the other renegades who are now with the social-democracy, opposed this policy—the excellent struggle against the expulsions, the successful struggle for the connection of the organized unemployed workers' movement with the trade unions, the more intense work of the individual members of the party, the extremely dexterous struggle of the party for international trade union unity, the intensification of the struggle of the party against colonial oppression and finally the great success achieved in the work of enlightenment amongst the soldiers upon the character of the economic struggles of the proletariat.

Tasks Before British C. P.

THE next tasks of the English party were: The strengthening of the minority movement, the formation of a left wing inside the labor party, the connection of the struggle for international trade union unity with the wage struggles of the workers, with the colonial movement and with the struggle against the Dawes plan, the strengthening of the party, particularly in the big shops, the formulation of special land policy and its popularization among the land workers, the struggle against parliamentary and other illusions, a considerable increase in the membership which in the near future must be at least doubled or trebled, more attention to the women's movement, greater support for the unemployed in England amongst the youth is particularly great and the youth is the most important recruiting field for the future big Communist Party, which will have to undertake the revolutionary leadership of millions of workers.

The winning of the youth as allies is a very important task of the revolutionary minorities. We must do more than we have previously done to build up Communist youth fractions in the shops. The importance of these fractions has been very much underestimated. The questions of the youth will be very important in the coming struggles of the British miners and engineers. The danger exists that the youth will be once again used for strike-breaking purposes. We hope that the enlarged executive of the Communist International will demand that all parties carry out the im-

The Ultra-Left Viewpoint.

COMRADE BORDIGA: "At the fifth congress the Italian left was opposed to the resolution upon the formation of a united trade union international. At the time many comrades believed that this resolution was only a tactical maneuver. Today, however,

approximately \$200,000,000. These banks have a demoralizing effect upon the trade union movement, because they inject a commercial ideology into it. We must, therefore, work to persuade the workers to invest their savings in the co-operatives or similar working-class organizations. The trade union bureaucrats are attempting to utilize the existing tendency amongst the working classes to form a third party independent of the two great bourgeois parties, for their own purposes and to give the new party a bourgeois character. It is our task, however, to organize a workers' party which will reject every form of political co-operation with the bourgeoisie.

The trade union leaders support the imperialist policy of American capitalism completely. This support is expressed in the existence of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which is nothing but a weapon of American imperialism. In the question of the recognition of Soviet Russia, the trade union bureaucrats take up a still more reactionary attitude. All these facts are unfavorable to us. We must, however, not underestimate the possibility of the formation of a left wing in the American trade union movement. Altho the wages of the American workers are on the average higher than those obtaining in Europe, yet nevertheless there is a tendency for them to sink, which causes dissatisfaction amongst a section of the working class.

This dissatisfaction will be increased by the partial crises in various industries. The mine owners wished to remove the main volume of production to the undertakings employing unorganized workers, and this has caused a great amount of unemployment amongst the organized workers. The strongest revolutionary organization exists in the clothing industry. Only a correct application of the united front tactic can lead to the formation of a left wing. In this connection the drawing in and the organization of the unorganized workers and the utilization of the company unions are factors of importance. It is our task to assist in the democratization of the existing reactionary trade unions by the sharpest struggle against the bureaucrats.

The mistakes made by the American party recently have been of an ultra-left character. Some comrades underestimate the importance of the formation of a left wing in the trade unions. In this connection the party must take up a clear attitude and stress the importance of the left wing. On the other hand, however, it must avoid an assimilation of the party by the left wing. Other mistakes, ultra-left mistakes, were made in various cases where impossible conditions were set before the worker as a preliminary to joint action.

"It is not permissible that 22 percent of the party membership is not in trade unions. We can only achieve success if the whole party really takes part in the trade union work."

Troublemaker Returns to Ambassadorial Post

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Alanson B. Haughton, American ambassador to Great Britain, sailed on the Majestic today to resume his post after having rendered a report to President Coolidge on European affairs. The ambassador said his return to London was sufficient comment on rumors that he was to resign.

Sir Robert Horne, formerly chancellor of the British exchequer, also sailed on the Majestic.

3rd Thru the 4th Convention

By C. E. Ruthenberg

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SCIENTISTS AIM TO DISCOVER WHAT EARTH'S WEIGHT IS

Seek Also Revised Rule for Gravitation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In a cavern of grave-like silence far beneath the government's scientific laboratories at the Bureau of Standards, experts are laboring night and day completing an investigation expected to determine two things: first, a revised formula for calculating more accurately the force of gravitation; and secondly, the weight of the world.

For 20 years scientific men have used the figures 6.66 as the gravitation constant. Three years of remarkable delving into nature's fundamental laws by Dr. Paul R. Heyl, of the Bureau of Standards, have changed this constant to 6.658. Another 18 months work, by which time the experiment will be completed, may contribute two more decimals to the constant—one more step in man's conquest of the secret of the universe.

Value of Research.

"Accurate determination of the constant will be of immense value to astronomers and geophysicists," Dr. Heyl stated today. "Gravitational laws already are being used in the southwest in the search for oil deposits. Possibly later thru better knowledge of these laws ore deposits may be discovered."

An Inconceivable Weight.

In round numbers the earth weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000 tons, a figure utterly inconceivable to the ordinary person. Weighing of the world is of scientific importance because it is a starting point from which are obtained the masses of the moon, the sun and the planets, Dr. Keyl explained. "Knowledge of the world's mass enables us to learn something about the interior of the earth which no one can hope to investigate directly," Heyl continued.

The scientific studies may result in

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Problems of the Pittsburgh League

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

THE Pioneer section, which is another very important part of our activity in this district, has never really been organized. The only work that has been done in this direction is sporadic attempts of individual comrades, but never under the direct supervision of the district executive committee. This not only concerns Pittsburgh, but each unit on the outside of Pittsburgh. A real effort must be made to build the Pioneer groups in each town where there is a unit existing of the league. This work must be carried on with as much pep and vigor as the comrades can put into it.

The next thing which confronts the district executive committee is the question of educating the membership and raising its political level; that is, the agitprop must, with the help of the units, arrange some system of education in the different units of the league. In Pittsburgh each and every unit must get after the comrades and get them to attend these classes. On the outside of Pittsburgh efforts must be made to organize a class.

The next important question is the systematic organization of Young Workers' correspondence groups, not only the comrades of the Young Workers' League must be urged to write to the Young Worker but groups of non-league members must be formed and an effort must be made to get them to write articles on the conditions in the shops to the Young Worker. This will make it much easier to get sub to the Young Worker.

The Pittsburgh league must connect itself up with the basic industries of the city, which has not been done before. At present our connections are very weak. We must see that our league in Pittsburgh is built on the basic industries.

Some of the comrades might think that an analysis of the situation and the things said above are unnecessary or they might think it is untrue. These comrades should write in their opinions and plans to the district committee!

Latest Issue: The International of Youth

THE latest issue of the official organ

of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, the International Youth, has just arrived. The contents far surpass the former issue. Among the leading articles are:

The Austrian Youth and the U. S. S. R., Congresses of the Young Workers and Peasants in France, Our Achieve-

ments, by V. Bulakh; The Frankfort Olympiad and Workers' Sports, by Milan Milanovitch; the Anti-Christian Movement in China, by N. Fokin; Lenin on War, Lenin and the Youth, by R. Schueler.

Rush your orders now. Single copy 15 cents. Bundle orders, 10 cents per copy.

The Workers' Sport Conference of Detroit

By A. ZIBEN.

The Workers' Sport Alliance

one of the workers' sport organizations, participating in this conference, can be given credit for getting this conference called, which will unite all the workers' sport organizations under one central body (the Labor Sports Union), this organization being the initiator of this conference. The enthusiasm over the conference is running high, many of the delegates deplored that a conference like this was not called sooner. There is to be a final meeting of this conference at the Finnish Workers' Temple some time this month. All the details of the conference will be wound up in the pro-

gram for the organization of a central workers' sport body and will be ready to submit back for ratification by the clubs participating in this conference.

The program of this conference is endorsed by all the clubs, or a majority of them, and it will mean that plans will immediately be drawn up by the newly-organized body for an all-around sport meeting early this summer. This meeting most likely will be held out at the Finnish Workers' Athletic Club, a 10-acre country place. It may be mentioned that the Finns are already getting in trim for the track and other field events where the competition will be the keenest.

Young Worker Class in Correspondence Is Postponed to April 7

The young worker correspondence class that was to have been held on Wednesday, March 31, under the auspices of the Freiheit Jugend Club, was not held on account of the heavy storm of that night. The meeting was postponed to Wednesday, April 7, at 8 p.m. at the Freiheit hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt road.

This will be the first organization meeting of the class and as the class will be carried on in a collective form and will have to be organized all who want to join will please come on time.

THE ACTIVITIES OF SECTION 10, Y. W. L., NEW YORK.

FTER our league was reorganized A our section consisted of eighteen members and was divided into three concentration groups. Five comrades dropped out. Two comrades left New York and one was transferred to another section. Then three other comrades were assigned to our section. One, C. S., did not function. I realized that and suggested to the members of the executive committee to reorganize two concentration groups. This was done at the next meeting.

It was decided that the most active comrades be put in each concentration group in order to make them function. This seems to be quite successful. One of our comrades was sent into a shoe factory and agitated among the workers to organize into a union and distributed some Young

Workers. Now he is laid off because there is no work. Another comrade, B., was sent into the Coney Island Laundry and he reported that conditions there are very bad. There are many young workers and they are compelled to work six days a week and twelve hours a day and their wages are from \$12 to \$17 a week.

The comrade sent to this place tried to explain to the workers that conditions are bad and the boss found that he was doing this and fired him the next day. Now he is working in the Brighton Laundry, where conditions are the same. I think that there is a possibility of carrying on a campaign and we will take it up at the next section executive committee meeting.

We also decided to carry on a campaign in Comrade L.'s shop. It is a quilting factory where about 80 young girls are employed. The wages are between \$12 and \$18 under a speed-up system. They have to work 49 hours a week. Comrade L. worked there over five years and gets only \$18 a week. This is the highest.


Worker Correspondence
 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PETTICOAT SHOP WORKERS RECEIVE VERY LOW WAGES
Girls Must Unionize and Fight Bosses

By A Worker Correspondent
 NEW YORK, April 5.—The workers in the Petticoat trade, a section of the needle industry, once possessed a union which helped them defend themselves against the harsh treatment of the bosses and to better their conditions. The union no longer exists. This is very unfortunate for the workers. Without this weapon of defense they are open to the most merciless exploitation and the vilest abuse.

In New York City there are about two thousand young girls employed in this industry.

Boss Drives Workers.

In the Bayley Petticoat factory at 333 W. 28th street there are about 50 workers, mostly young Italian girls from 16 to 18 years of age. The well-known piece work system, driving the workers to the limit of their physical endurance, is in operation. The girls receive the "magnificent" salary of \$16 to \$18 a week.

Conditions are so bad in this shop that the workers frequently come and go. The foreman is well paid. One of the girls rightly pictured him by saying he was a "good watchdog" for the boss, but a "contemptible cur" for the workers.

Occasionally some of the girls voice their resentment against the inhuman treatment they receive. Woe betide those who are caught. They are promptly fired.

During the slow season those that are not fired have their wages cut about 50 per cent.

The Mack and Hyman shop is located at 115 W. 29th street. About 30 workers are employed there. Conditions are about the same as in the Bayley Petticoat factory. Wages range from \$15 to \$18 a week. Protest against the miserable conditions and you are immediately fired. If you protest against overtime work for which you receive only regular pay, you lose your job.

Low Wages Paid.

The Staff Petticoat company has its place at 141 W. 27th street. This bus employs about 10 workers, paying them from \$10 to \$18 a week. Conditions in this shop besides being miserly, are unsanitary.

The Joseph Kerman shop at 127 W. 27th street employ about 75 workers, mostly Italian. Half are young workers. They must "live" on the "generous" salary of \$10 to \$15 a week. The adult workers are not treated much better. Their salaries range from \$18 to \$22 a week.

He's a "Philanthropist."

This kind boss fires those workers whom he suspects will ask for an increase. But he is a "philanthropic fellow." He arranged a Christmas party for the girls and the girls, unsuspecting his motives, fell for it. During the party this kind boss delivered a lecture on loyalty to the boss, proving to his own satisfaction the mutual interests of the boss and the workers.

To show his appreciation and to prove the mutual interests of the boss and the worker, a few weeks later he reduced the wages of the workers, especially of the most active workers at the Christmas party. The workers then learned their bitter lesson. This shop is unsanitary.

There are a vast number of other shops in New York where workers slave their lives away.

Workers Must Organize.

Petticoat workers, these conditions can be changed! These conditions can be changed thru the organization of the workers into a union.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION!

All worker correspondents of our foreign language press are urged to send in their names and addresses stating for which paper they write. It is very important.

NEW PRIZES NOW
For Our Worker Correspondents

For Best Stories Sent in During the Week to Appear in the Issue of Friday, April 9:

1—KING COAL, a fine working class novel by Upton Sinclair. Cloth-bound for your library.

2—A year's subscription to the LABOR DEFENDER—a prize good for 12 months.

3—All the numbers published (8) of the Little Red Library.

Win one of these prizes with a short account of wages and conditions in your shop. Make it short—give facts—give your name and address.

CHICAGO WORKERS WELCOME FIRST ISSUE OF LIVING NEWSPAPER

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.

Before the first issue of the living newspaper in Chicago in the English language appeared at the Imperial Hall, a comrade asked me what kind of a newspaper is it going to be?

How can a newspaper be alive?

I told him, "You just wait a few minutes and you'll see that nothing is impossible for the 'Reds.'

Just as I finished talking the curtains lifted up and we saw a real living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the DAILY WORKER.

Each worker correspondent read his article to the public and everybody enjoyed it very much. It was easy to see by the applause each worker correspondent received after he was thru reading his article that the newspaper was a success.

After the living newspaper a band started playing and all comrades, young and old, danced until midnight. Workers in the hall in their conversations declared the idea of a living newspaper was good and they would live to have the living newspaper appear every week.

How Sieberling Boss Introduces Speed-Up System Into Factory

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BARTON, Ohio, April 5.—One day the manager of the Sieberling Rubber Company made a bet with one of the tire builders that this worker could not make 100 tires an hour. This worker accepted the bet that he could make that number of tires if the boss would furnish a helper. The boss furnished a helper. The worker turned out 101 tires. For doing this he was paid \$15. When the boss saw this he then decided to cut wages.

Where the workers in the shop made 42 tires for \$7.50 they must now make 91 tires for \$7.50. The tire-builders must make these tires without a helper. The worker must work twice as hard, produce more profits for the boss and get less for his work. If a worker is not fast and cannot build tires quickly he makes about \$5 for a day's work.

The bosses are planning to cut wages more. They will cut wages more and more and make us work harder as long as we remain unorganized. In order to beat back these attempts of the bosses it is necessary for the tire workers to organize into a union.

Ford Workers Can't Follow Henry's Advice

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, April 5.—Henry Ford, in an interview given to the Ford Weekly News, claimed that in order to insure physical well being you must chew your food slowly. Now let us see how much Mr. Ford thinks of the 170,000 odd workers whose welfare is controlled by the Ford Motor company.

They are given 15 minutes for lunch.

The bosses walk back and forth to see that the men are working as soon as the bell rings. To clean your hands so that lunch may be more appetizing is out of the question.

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL,
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MORITZ J. LOEB

Editors
Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

A Shameful Exhibition

The courts have long been recognized as most malignant enemies of organized labor. In fact all honest labor leadership will strive to keep the affairs of the union out of the hands of courts and all progressive elements have long fought against the interference of courts in labor disputes. While not all those who oppose the intervention of courts understand fully the character of these institutions as class weapons used for the purpose of crushing labor, experience has taught them that the courts are their enemy and will never leave a stone unturned to crush unionism.

In face of this knowledge it is regrettable that the officials of New York Typographical Union No. 6 should start a law suit against the executive council of the International Typographical Union and drag its affairs into the slimy clutches of the federal courts. There are certainly ample means of redress for any grievances within the laws of the union itself and, at least until every means within the laws of the union have been exhausted no outside agency should be called upon to settle an internal controversy.

The controversy arose out of the executive council placing a one and one-half per cent assessment upon the membership because it claimed that the pension fund was in serious danger. The merits of this contention are contested. A convention approved the action of the executive council. There yet remained a referendum of the membership if those who opposed the assessment wanted to reverse it. But, instead of utilizing the machinery provided for by the laws of the organization, the whole matter has been thrown into a federal court.

This means that the affairs of the union are now out of its own hands and that a class-enemy of organized labor is empowered, upon the demand of the largest local union in its jurisdiction, to dictate its policy in conducting its affairs.

We hold no brief for any one who indulges in autocratic methods in administering the affairs of a labor union. On the contrary we condemn such tactics in the strongest terms. But we do insist there is one thing worse and that is placing the destinies of a labor organization in the hands of the agents of the capitalist state.

Mr. Leon H. Rouse and his associates in New York who are responsible for this shameful act should be repudiated at the first opportunity by the membership of Big Six, who too long have endured the arrogant despotism of that apostle of Tammany Hall.

Develop the Solidarity of Labor

American capitalism never rests in its efforts to create and magnify divisions in the ranks of its subject working class.

Deep cleavages in labor's solidarity have often been effected thru the employers' exploitation of racial, religious and nationality prejudices among workers. Now the clever exploiter, thru his government, seeks to separate the laboring masses into the foreign-born and native-born, in order to easier maintain his dominant position over the whole working class.

The war brought its new ruling class weapons for fighting the workers in the open field of struggle. Where labor has gone on strike and attempted to display its strength on the picket line, it has been faced with the tear gas, the armored tanks and even airplanes brought into action in defense of swollen profits.

Similarly in the field of legislation, in all the branches of the profiteers' government. So-called sedition laws, special deportation decrees and restriction of immigration measures become new methods of oppression quite unfamiliar to American labor before the Wall Street dollar joined the British pound sterling, the French franc and the Italian lire in the much advertised holy crusade "to make the world safe for democracy." Gradually also the way is paved for the passage of federal laws providing for the registration, finger-printing, photographing and classification of foreign-born workers. Numerous proposals with these objects in view are now before this congress, as was the case with the two congresses that preceded it.

There is no organized resistance to these dastardly measures of the ruling class except that being rallied by the Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born. These councils are springing up over the nation in all the large industrial centers. They provide the necessary centers for the mobilization of all elements anxious to shatter this plot of America's employing class to divide and conquer American labor. This mobilization must include all who toil, both foreign and native-born, under the lash of capitalist industry within the confines of the United States. The reply to the capitalist attack on the foreign-born must be the development of the complete solidarity of the whole American working class.

More Bunk on Italian Debt

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, one of the Mellon brigade, has attained the eminence of first assistant to the Mormon financier, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, in his defense of administration policies. Speaking the other day on the Italian debt settlement Reed admitted that of the 25 billion dollars raised thru the sale of liberty bonds during the war, 10 billions was used as loans to the allied powers. He further admits that "we now have to pay our people with interest \$20,000,000,000."

Several billion of this was lopped off the Italian debt, a procedure which the Pennsylvania senator defends. But he deliberately falsifies the matter when he tries to create the illusion that these bonds are in the hands of "the people" and that the government must pay the interest and principal to the original holders. Long ago these bonds found their way to the vaults of the banking combine and the Italian debt cancellation means that burden will be transferred from the shoulders of Mussolini and his tyrannical government to the American people whose taxes will be used to pay interest to the bankers.

This is the all-important fact to keep in mind and not all the camouflage of the agents of the House of Morgan in the senate can change the fact. Furthermore we, the Communists, intend to see to it that the masses of workers, poor farmers and other oppressed elements of this country are fully informed regarding the details of the Italian debt cancellation in order that they may come to hold in contempt the government responsible for it.

Coolidge Regime Defends the Food Trust

(Continued from page 1).

Investigation of the textile industry, "I believe," said Walsh, "that we are facing an economic menace of such proportions that unless the mass of the people are aroused from coast to coast we will be confronted with the greatest calamity that ever befell our country."

Dealing with the ramifications of the Ward outfit, Walsh explained how in 1918 the General Baking company was practically moribund, with stock at only \$2 a share. During the war the profits which were turned into stock dividends increased to enormous proportions, so that the stock is now \$1,350 a share.

Walsh explained how the bread trust was created thru the unity of the "Big Three," the Ward Baking company, with a capitalization of \$150,000,000; the Continental Baking company, capitalized at \$600,000,000, and the General Baking company, with \$1,000,000 capitalization.

Smash Competition.

This giant combination, said Walsh, is ruthless in its fight to crush independent competition. It enters the field of the small producer, cuts prices below the cost of production and bankrupts the competitor, forcing him to sell out to the trust or go out of business. Profits made by other plans of the trust are used to cover the loss of such temporary price cutting. Then, when all competition is destroyed, the trust charges monopolistic prices.

In dealing with the cut-throat competition conducted against smaller concerns, Walsh quoted from statistics prepared by Basil M. Manley, director of the people's legislative service. He explained that the organization under whose auspices the meeting was held was created for the purpose of combating the lobbyists of the great corporations in Washington.

"This is the beginning of a great fight," asserted Walsh, "and we intend to continue the fight until the people of this country are aware of the menace of this two-billion-dollar food trust, which not only strives to control products, but is the bitter enemy of organized labor and wages a terrific fight against the unions."

Morrison Speaks.

In the absence of William Green, president of the American Federation

of Labor, who was advertised to speak, Frank Morrison, secretary of that organization, was introduced, and read a speech that had been prepared.

He viewed the problem as one that was of vital concern to the workers alone and not of so much importance to farmers, because, he said, the farmers largely bake their own bread.

"The American Federation of Labor is concerned because it is the greatest organization of bread consumers in the United States. We want good bread—and at fair prices," said Morrison.

"Since most workers live in cities and occupy apartments and tenements it is not possible for them to bake bread, so they are dependent upon the bakers. Also many women have to work in order that the income of the family may be sufficient to enable them to live."

"How can women who work all day have their bread?" asked the speaker.

"It is to safeguard our homes from exploitation that we must oppose the formation of this trust."

Morrison did not say what, if anything, the American Federation of Labor was doing to combat this union-smashing campaign of the food trust.

He concluded with a plea to organize the "purchasing power" of labor by refusing to buy bread other than that bearing the union label. In forwarding this campaign he urged that all affected join together, "housewives, workers, farmers, and pledge ourselves that we will not rest until the bread trust has been destroyed."

Syndicalist Argument.

The final words of Secretary Morrison might have been the utterances of an avowed syndicalist. He said: "The American Federation of Labor has no faith in anti-trust laws, having learned that such laws were used to aid trusts and have even been used against labor."

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"The American Federation of Labor is concerned because it is the greatest organization of bread consumers in the United States. We want good bread—and at fair prices," said Morrison.

"Since most workers live in cities and occupy apartments and tenements it is not possible for them to bake bread, so they are dependent upon the bakers. Also many women have to work in order that the income of the family may be sufficient to enable them to live."

"How can women who work all day have their bread?" asked the speaker.

"It is to safeguard our homes from exploitation that we must oppose the formation of this trust."

Morrison did not say what, if anything, the American Federation of Labor was doing to combat this union-smashing campaign of the food trust.

He concluded with a plea to organize the "purchasing power" of labor by refusing to buy bread other than that bearing the union label. In forwarding this campaign he urged that all affected join together, "housewives, workers, farmers, and pledge ourselves that we will not rest until the bread trust has been destroyed."

Syndicalist Argument.

The final words of Secretary Morrison might have been the utterances of an avowed syndicalist. He said: "The American Federation of Labor has no faith in anti-trust laws, having learned that such laws were used to aid trusts and have even been used against labor."

Morrison Speaks.

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